

OCEAN MAY FEED AND CLOTHE US

Vast Industrial Possibilities in
Sea Little Developed.

USE BUT FRACTION OF FISH

Will Be Impossible to Support Enormous Population of the Future Without Drawing Heavily Upon the Ocean, Which Is Now a Wilderness of Great Wealth That Men Have Just Begun to Explore—Source of Power.

If you want to provide handsomely for your grandchildren, you could not do better than to purchase some frontage on the ocean, which is of no present value for wharfage or anything like that, but will give control of a considerable area of the sea, writes Frederic J. Haskin in Chicago News.

For the sea is rapidly becoming valuable. A careful scientific look of a thousand years or so into the future, such as H. G. Wells is addicted to, would undoubtedly show men depending upon the sea as much as upon the land, if not more, for the materials by which they live. Indeed it will be impossible to support the enormous population of the future without drawing heavily upon the ocean, which is now a wilderness of great wealth that men have just begun to explore.

Fish, of course, are the most obvious and readily available product of the sea, and the only one that we use to any considerable extent. And we use only a fraction of what we might. There are whole families of fishes that are never caught, vast levels of the ocean swarming with life that fishermen have never reached.

But the interesting new developments are not in obtaining food from the sea, but the raw materials of industry, and fertilizers for agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, for example, has an experimental kelp-potash plant at Summerfield, Cal., which is said already to have proved self-supporting. Not only the invaluable fertilizing element, potash, is obtained, but also a number of by-products, including iodine, common salt, ammonia and bleaching carbon. This bleaching carbon was formerly imported from Europe and sold for 20 cents a pound, but has been produced at this plant at 15 cents a pound, and is said to pay for its own production and that of the potash.

Some nitrogen, most precious fertilizer of all, is also recovered in the form of ammonia, and a kind of tar, kelp oil and creosote are minor by-products.

Here is what promises to be a considerable industry, with a variety of products, founded on a single class of sea plants. And it has enormous resources to draw upon, for the giant kelp grows in great groves all through the Pacific waters, and is far richer in potash than the Atlantic kelps, which have been reduced by burning in small quantities for some time.

A Norwegian scientist has made an elaborate study of the sea water as a source of raw material for Norwegian industry, and he is said to have shown that it is practicable to extract metallic magnesium from the sea water on a commercial scale, as well as gypsum, common salt and other minerals.

All Minerals in Solution.

You must remember in this connection that the sea water contains all minerals in solution as an inevitable result of the way the oceans were formed. The earth, according to the scientists, was originally a hot incandescent mass of vapor containing all the elements of which earth, sea and atmosphere are now composed. As it cooled, the earth formed in a molten mass, water formed and fell upon this in boiling torrents, making the seas, which therefore had all of the elements in solution in them. Three-fourths of these salts are common salt or sodium chloride. All of the European continent that lifts above the sea level is only one-third in bulk what the common salt in the sea alone would be if it were taken out. There is a mass, therefore, nearly as large as Europe, of other salts, including those of all the minerals.

There are, for example, only 40 or 50 milligrams of gold to the ton of sea water, but it has been estimated that if all of the gold in the sea could be extracted there would be about 80,000 pounds of it for each inhabitant of the earth.

The sea—in a word, is a vast mass of raw materials of all kinds—organic and inorganic. It contains forests and meadows, and vast quantities of life. The sea produces meat as well as fish, for the whales and porpoises, not to mention the great family of seals and sea lions which spend practically their whole lives in the water, are warm blooded animals.

As far as we can learn, none of the vegetable products of the sea is used for food, but there must be edible sea vegetables and, if this is so, man could sustain himself entirely on a diet derived from the sea. He could also obtain from it almost all of the inorganic and many of the organic materials for his industry.

It Supplies Power, Too.

Furthermore, it will supply him with the power needed to manufacture these things. Science has long recognized that both the tides of the sea

and the waves are potential sources of almost unlimited power. They have been experimentally used for the production of power on a small scale and it is probable that nothing but the lack of necessity prevents a practicable development.

It has also been pointed out by scientists that a literally boundless source of potential power exists in the difference of temperature between the surface of the sea water, in the tropics, and the water nearer the bottom. Thus in the tropics the surface water has a temperature of from 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, while at a depth of 300 fathoms the temperature is about 40 degrees. The layman does not realize that in this difference of 40 degrees lies a power that literally might move the world. Theoretical methods of utilizing it, by vaporizing and condensing a liquid, as is done in a steam engine, have been worked out in great detail on paper, but as far as we can learn no one has ever constructed the machinery necessary to do the work.

The sea, therefore, could support mankind with very little help from the land. It could feed us and do our work and it could support an enormous population. But the conquest of the sea is far in the future. Man is far from having conquered the land, as yet. He is dominated and harried by the very machines and organizations he has built for the purpose. He has harnessed the forces of nature, and yet he remains a driven slave himself. Until he has in some degree mastered and comprehended his own destiny, he will probably continue to regard the sea as a mystery.

TURNED INTO TANK STEAMERS

Cargo Carriers for Oil and Molasses Trade.

A scarcity of tank steamers in the oil and molasses-carrying trade has resulted in the conversion of seven of the Hog Island cargo carriers into tankers. Two of the converted ships have already had the necessary work done and are now operating from Gulf ports with excellent records. They are the Kishacquillas and the Inspector. The former vessel recently established a new record for three trips between Matanzas and Mobile and New Orleans, carrying 25,670 tons of molasses.

The five other vessels which are being converted into tank steamers for the oil trade are the Manatoway, Catamboula, Carrabelle and Cassimir. They are now having longitudinal bulk-heads installed and the necessary angles and swash plates placed to enable them to carry crude oil. The work is being done at the Globe Shipbuilding company's plant, Baltimore.

The shipping board sold the vessels, at a price said to be \$184 per dead-weight ton, the owners receiving 7,825 dead-weight ton tanker, delivery being made in about one month's time, about five weeks being required to make the changes.

LOCK UP WALKING ARSENAL

Washington Police Arrest Man With 3 Guns, 3 Razors and 2 Dirks.

"Gun toters, yeggs and other bad characters who cannot get along with the police of New York city are not going to find easy pickings in Washington," said Judge Robert N. Hardison in Police court in Washington when he sent Hilleary Smith, a longshoreman of 380 Warren street, Brooklyn, to jail for six months and fined him \$35 on charges of carrying concealed weapons, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Smith, the police said, was the most complete "walking arsenal" ever arrested in Washington. He carried, they said, three large automatic revolvers, three razors, two dirk knives, 200 cartridges, a pack of cards, said to have been marked, and two half-pints of whisky. In a paper sack, tied to one of the bottles, was a pair of loaded dice.

The man was arrested at the Union station. He explained his visit to Washington by stating that he left Brooklyn because the police there were becoming too inquisitive and he thought it best to go somewhere else.

OVERALLS PUT COUNTY DARK

Brakeman's Discarded Clothing Hits High-Tension Light Wires.

For two hours, a night or so ago the entire county of Orange, New York, was in total darkness and no cause could be found.

It now develops that the reason the villages were in darkness was that a brakeman on the Central New England railroad kept a new pair of overalls at Poughkeepsie and threw, or thought he did, the old ones into the Hudson from the bridge.

The garments landed on the high-tension wires of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric company, caused a short circuit and burned out a long section of wires, shutting off all power on the west side of the river.

Germans Agree to Deliver Chickens.

The allied war reparations committee, meeting in Paris, announced that the German representatives had agreed to deliver to France and Belgium a total of 1,749,000 chickens within four years, 25,195 goats within three years, and 15,250 pigs within one year.

Falling Infant Caught in Man's Arms.

Falling from a third-story window, Dominick Coppola, eighteen months old, of Buffalo, N. Y., was saved from being dashed to death on the pavement when he was caught in the arms of Philip Santa-Marie, a grocer. The infant was uninjured.

BIG STOCK OF CLOTHING

I am now ready to supply young men, old men and boys with clothing. I have an immense stock and receiving new supplies daily. I can interest you in prices. If you need any thing in this line, call at once.

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WOODSON LEWIS

GREENSBURG, - - - - - KENTUCKY.

INDIAN BOY IS REAL TARZAN OF THE APES

Stolen and Reared by Leopard,
Boy Has All Characteristics
of Wild Animal.

The fantastic stories of Rudyard Kipling's Mowgli and of Tarzan of the Apes have found a parallel in real life in the case of a North India hill baby stolen and reared by a leopard, according to the Calcutta correspondent of the London Morning Post.

Stuart Baker, when in the village of Dhungi, in the Cachar hills, in India's northeastern frontier, was confronted in the local courthouse with protests from a certain native that he was unable to do his share of local road mending, because if he left home his little wild son would run away to the jungle.

Mr. Baker visited the man's hut to see the "wild child," and found there a boy about seven, naked, who ran about on all fours like a small animal. At the sight of the stranger the child snatched at him and ended by bolting on all fours to his father, backing between his legs like an animal entering a burrow. The child was almost blind, suffering from cataracts, and his head was covered with tiny scars and scratches.

The father's story is that when the boy was two years old a female leopard had come upon the child and mother in a rice field, snatched the baby from the mother and bounded away into the jungle. A search was instituted, but no trace of the child could be found. Three years later sportsmen tracked a leopard to her lair and killed her. There they captured two cubs and the child, who had apparently been reared by the leopard's litter. The parents identified the child and their claim was admitted by the whole village.

When first caught the child bit and fought with everyone who came near him and seized any village fowls that he could capture, devouring them

savagely. He ran about on all fours with extraordinary rapidity, and his knees had hard callouses on them, while his toes remained upright, almost at right angles to the instep. Later he learned to eat cooked food, consented to sleep in his father's hut, and seemed to know the villagers by sense of smell.

Mr. Baker has contributed a detailed story of the case to the Journal of the Bombay Natural History society.

A Tobacco Exchange

The proposal of a tobacco exchange as a relief for farmers, the exchange to be situated somewhere around the corner from the Chicago wheat pit, will serve to remind some persons of recent advocacy of abolition of the wheat pit because it benefits gamblers at the cost of growers and imposes burdens upon consumers.

Tobacco is not called the staff and is not considered a general necessity, so the establishment of a tobacco exchange hardly could be protested against a possible imposition on cigarette smokers. Nevertheless the history of the wheat pit as a farmers' aid is not such that any tobacco growers reasonably might exchange upon which tobacco would be bought and sold by persons never in physical possession of the commodity.

Adair County News \$1.50

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A Sanitary Shop, where both Satisfaction and Gratification are Guaranteed.

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At Bowling Green Clem Dillard aged 18, was given three years in the penitentiary and his wife, 15, three years in the reform school for child desertion.

Mrs. James Brown, a very prominent woman of London is dead. She was the daughter of the late J. T. Williams.

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